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**ETNA LIFE INS. CO.,**  
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Cash Assets, over \$10,000,000!  
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**HOME FIRE INS. CO.,**  
OF COLUMBUS, GA.  
Cash Assets, - - \$426,000!  
**The State**  
**[FIRE] INSURANCE CO.,**  
OF NASHVILLE, TENN.  
Capital, - - - \$200,000!  
Office: 203 Main st.,  
- WITH THE -  
**GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.**  
**PUBLIC LEDGER.**  
J. J. DeBOSE, - - - Editor.  
E. HARVEY MATHES, City Editor.  
E. WHITMORE, - Business Manager.  
Office, No. 13 Madison Street.  
MEMPHIS.  
Friday Evening, May 21, 1869.

### Democratic Ticket.

FOR CHANCELLOR,  
**J. P. CARUTHERS.**  
FOR JUDGE OF LAW COURT,  
**MARLAND L. PERKINS.**  
FOR JUDGE OF CRIMINAL COURT,  
**WILLIAM WALLACE.**  
FOR JUDGE OF MUNICIPAL COURT,  
**GREEN P. FOOTE.**  
ATTORNEY CRIMINAL COURT,  
**GEORGE STAHL.**  
ATTORNEY MUNICIPAL COURT,  
**T. A. RYAN.**

### THE AVALANCHE IN TROUBLE.

The *Avalanche* is sorely troubled in mind about the new empire now being considered by the intelligent people of this country. We can see no reason asserted in this organ—which feels under so much obligation to the negro—why it is that we could not now change our miserable existence to that of a decent form of government. The editor of the *Avalanche* would make the people believe we aspire to the respectable position of a Dukedom. The gentleman, on the contrary, says that he intends to place us on a level with the negro. Instead of attempting to elevate his fellow man, he is determined on degrading him.

That he might carry out the old exploded doctrine of democracy in this country, he says that his colored friends, Harris and Godfrey, and the mass of ignorant negroes are as good as the pure Caucasians who possess the intelligence and enlightenment of the world.

The American people of this generation can never be made to believe that the African is otherwise than what God created him—an inferior and servile being. And as enlightenment breaks in upon the minds of generations yet to come, we are persuaded that they will view the negro in no other light than what we now esteem him to be. Why, then, will the *Avalanche* endeavor to force down our throat the nauseous dose of negro equality. The black cup will never be accepted willingly from any hand, should our friend preach in favor of it until the last true son of the South ceases to live.

The thought that troubles our cotemporary most, is the changed condition which he feels after ceasing the negro—one he is not fully prepared for. The thought of removing his old clothes for a more modern suit is perfectly appalling to his sense of propriety. That people should want to appear decent, the editor of this sheet seems to be decidedly opposed to. No doubt, in thinking of the civilizing influences of the Empire, he imagines the court barber shearing his tangled locks, and applying the wet sponge to his democratic face. The very appearance of modern gentility in the country now is sufficient to call down the anathemas of this old fogy sheet. If some bold projector would advocate a change in the appearance of our cotemporary it would indeed be a blessing, if but in a small way. It is said that revolutions never go backward, but would to Heaven there could be an exception in the case of this editor, and the court tailor would but look behind this Democrat as he is seen to ascend the steps of the *Avalanche* office. What a change there could be, our countrymen!

We have no objection to the wish of the *Avalanche* to become the court journal, but would suggest that the negro question would not be a popular one with men of intelligence and decency who will have established the government of the empire. We want no negro influence to guide and direct the great government that will save the people from negro anarchy and black despotism. The African can have his place in the community, which will doubtless be respected, but as to holding office, or sitting on juries, or riding in cars with white people and pushing them away from the ballot-box, this will never be allowed. Our friend and cotemporary would like to know how we come on establishing the empire. The gentleman, of course, means the people of this country, as it is they only who can bring about this change so much required. We hear expressions of approbation from all sides in favor of the empire, and receive numerous letters from friends daily who endorse it. The people are being awakened from their torpid state, rendered so by the effect of the war. The minds of a great many are convinced that a constitutional government in this country is folly to think of, and that the empire is our salvation.

**IMMIGRATION.**  
We have had the pleasure, during the Convention, of meeting Col. Lee Crandall, of Louisiana, who is the head of the most tangible and feasible immigration scheme ever started in the South. He has been working in the various Southern States to organize and put in moving order his scheme for nearly two years, and we are gratified to learn from him and from various Southern papers that his prospects are most flattering. The press throughout the South have indorsed the movement almost unanimously wherever it has been presented, and the time is close at hand, it is believed, when substantial results will be produced. Col. Crandall is an indomitable worker, and has overcome obstacles from which others less sanguine and determined would have turned away disheartened. We have not time or space to go into the details of his scheme, but will take pleasure in speaking of it as it deserves hereafter. Suffice it to say that he deserves the liberal encouragement of every Southern man, and possesses rare facilities for the accomplishment of his laudable plan.

**CORRECT.**  
The Memphis Ledger surely does not believe that the *Union and American* favors negro equality. It has never seen any thing of the kind in these columns. The *Union and American* is correct. We have never seen any expression in its columns which favored negro equality. But surely, we have seen nothing printed in that paper which condemned it. Will this over-conscious sheet inform us and the people where they do stand upon this great living question of the day? We would prefer a direct answer and not a Yankee dodge, as the above extract is. Come out and let us know where to place you, and we will feel gratified thereby.

### CONVENTION.

**Third and Fourth Days' Proceedings—The House of Controversy Divided Equally.**

Louisville, Kentucky, the Place Selected for the Next Convention.

Closing Scenes—A Thin Crowd of Working Delegates.

The interest of the proceedings in the Convention yesterday was unabated. The most practical feature yet developed was the reception and adoption of the report from the Committee on the Southern Pacific railroad, which we published yesterday. The rest of the day was occupied with a controversy between Norfolk and Savannah, in which Memphis was a quiet but not disinterested spectator. The discussion doubtless elicited many valuable facts concerning the resources of the South and the relative advantages of the seaport cities. The large and intelligent assemblage of spectators gave undivided attention to every word that was said.

The report of the Committee on Direct Trade with Europe, submitted yesterday by Hon. W. Grayson Mann, chairman, alluded to in our account of the proceedings, was as follows:

**Resolved,** That the formation of steamship lines between the ports of the Southern States with ports of Europe is necessary for the establishment upon the basis of a permanent prosperity of the Southwestern States, and that the formation of such lines should be encouraged by the subscription to the capital stocks of companies organized, or to be organized, for the purpose of promoting direct European trade, by the States in which such ports are respectively located, and also by the States to be benefited by such direct lines.

**Resolved,** That the said steamship lines, as they become organized, should be patronized by the merchants, planters and the people of the Southern and Southwestern States.

**Resolved,** That we heartily approve of the scheme of direct trade between Norfolk and Liverpool, originated at the Bristol Convention and organized at the Norfolk Convention. Respectfully submitted, W. G. MANN, Chairman.

E. G. VAN RIVER, Secretary.  
Colonel R. D. Lindsay, of Alabama, offered the following amendment as a minority report:

**Add to resolution No. 3 the words:** "And also similar efforts which are being made in the cities of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston."

Which he explained and supported in a short, effective speech. This opened a question and a discussion which continued all day.

The two sides of the question were well presented, but at too late an hour to appear in our columns yesterday; hence we produce from the *Avalanche* of this morning the remarks of Mr. Lamb, of Norfolk, Virginia, and the remarks of General Lawton, of Savannah.

Hon. Mr. Lamb, of Virginia, said that in justice to the majority of the Committee on Direct Trade, he wished to say that they did not intend to discriminate in regard to any port in the Union. They did not consider this a Southern Convention, but a Convention composed of delegates assembled to consider what was best for the interests of the whole country, and more especially that portion of the country wherein it is being held. He thought they ought to legislate as much as possible for the interests of the locality in which they were assembled. They knew that the great city of Memphis was an ocean highway, an ocean outlet, and he need not tell them that he can give it to them. We can solve the problem for them. The convention had met for a high purpose, and he wished to say before proceeding further that he had no jealousy in regard to any Southern port. Neither had he any prejudice against the word "Southern," for, during the late war, he had stood shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of the South. [Great cheering.] His heart would cease to beat when he ceased to love the South. [Renewed cheers.] The committee found they could not build up all the ports, and as Virginia had given so many States to the Union, they thought they would also have Virginia give to those States a great ocean highway. They did not say that Norfolk was the only port for direct trade. It had been introduced at Bristol at the convention; then it had been ratified at Norfolk. He wished to be allowed to refer to the name of Norfolk in regard to direct trade, and first he would say that he had deep water in his harbor, and could

build no less than thirty miles of wharfage, with eighteen feet of water in front all the time. The harbor could be approached at any time, as there was no tide. The entrance to the harbor of New York, compared with that of Norfolk, was quite narrow, as the capes of Virginia were eight miles apart. Then there was no ice in winter, and no pestilential diseases, and merchants will fully appreciate the superior advantages of Norfolk when he tells them that coal could be purchased cheaper there than at any port on the Atlantic coast. Another reason for selecting Norfolk was, that it was already and was destined to be a great seaport. When the cotton season was over with them, then they could ship tobacco and grain, as the harbor was open all the year round. Then there was still another consideration. When the great continental line was built they would require to stop at Memphis, and would they go by way of South Carolina or Georgia if they were going from Memphis to Liverpool? For it was well known they would require to coast around to the capes of Virginia before they struck across the ocean. He considered New Orleans the great rival to Norfolk, but those of Virginia wished the destruction in the Mississippi removed and the levees built. He wished to know why Government would not spend money to benefit those who went down the Mississippi on flatboats as well as those who went down to the sea in the great ships? Memphis was entitled to have the ocean highway at Norfolk, for when the Southern Pacific road was built the riches of India would flow into her lap, and she would yet rival in grandeur her great rivals on the banks of the Nile. [Loud cheers.] He trusted he would be allowed to say that they in Virginia were going fast ahead in the work of reclamation. He would advise the people of the other States to follow their example, and let politics alone. [Great cheering.] He wanted them to go about their business, and build up their individual fortunes, and so obtain power and influence in this manner. Revolutions were useful, and all freedom had been gained by bloodshed, and the freedom of the African had been written in the best blood of this continent. [Loud cheers.] Memphis stood, as it were, on the isothermal line, so to speak, and was removed, as it were, from the ice-cold blasts of the North, while it was far enough away to escape the pestilential winds and vapors of the South. Memphis possessed unusual natural advantages, with mines of coal and iron, and the principal forest surrounding her, and covering thousands of acres of virgin soil. [Cheers.] This was what they had in Tennessee. After all this explanation he hoped and trusted they would not defeat the majority report. It had been wisely said by an old philosopher that there were three things that ruled the world—the ballot-box, the cartridge-box and the band-box. [Loud laughter.] It was, therefore, a great consolation to a rebel like him, that while he could not enjoy the cartridge box, or the ballot-box, they allowed him to do as he pleased with the band-box. [Loud cheers and laughter.]

After brief addresses by Mr. Gaskill, of Georgia, and Mr. J. Morgan, of Memphis, and Mr. Col. R. of South Carolina, Mr. Lawton said he had the honor in part to represent Savannah, a seaport town of Georgia. They had come to the Convention on the invitation of the people of Memphis to discuss matters for the public good, especially in regard to the South and Southwest, but they were not made aware until to-day that this Convention was an adjourned one from the two Conventions held in Bristol and Norfolk, and that the sole use for us was to put our imprimatur on what had been done at these places. If this had been told them before they left home, few of them would have taken the journey. They had supposed that every question was open and free to every member. He might say that so far as Georgia was concerned the delegates had presented no business of a local character, but had contented themselves voting *pro* and *con* on the general matters they came up. His energetic young friend from the hill country (Mayor Hulse) had insisted on his addressing the Convention on this matter, and to call attention to the seaports of Georgia. If one enterprise is commenced, is it not proper that other enterprises should be so commended? If he understood the relations of social life, and was told that some one had something superior to him in way of enterprise, it would put a dampener on him, especially if he had devoted a lifetime to the same. They asked nothing for Georgia, nothing for Savannah, but their efforts in the past could certainly be recognized. In regard to Savannah, she had a population of 40,000 inhabitants on the South Atlantic coast, and had built all her own railroads and assisted in others at distant points. The city has a bar on which there is seventeen feet of water at low water, with a tidal rise of seven feet, and late winter, in the port of Savannah, was to be seen the flags of every nation on the globe who have commerce on the ocean. Last year 500,000 bales of cotton were received and shipped, while the exports amounted to 500,000. All that they asked was that these things should not be ignored. That has been attempted here. The gallant son of Virginia cannot go further than he (Mr. Lawton) would in praise of Virginia and he would not do so might his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth. [Cheers.] Her young but already distinguished son (Mr. Lamb) could not say more of her or refer to more pleasing memories than he (Mr. Lawton) could with bated breath. He might indulge in these memories with trembling voice, as he knew well to what she was entitled and what she has suffered, but this was not the time and place. She was entitled to what money or gold would not buy, but they were not there to speak of glory, but to do in what was practical. They had been invited from distant parts to discuss what was best for the good of the country, but to ask them to interfere in which they had no part was wrong. [Cheers.] He could not charge the people of Memphis with doing this, and they asked simple courtesy, and he wanted to know if they had been invited merely to be turned out of doors. He was not there to demand anything for Savannah, for he could see what Port Royal and Brunswick were capable of doing, and it was extremely unfair in selecting one part and ignore the capabilities of all the others. The finest port in the entire country was the port of Newport in Rhode Island, where a vessel can enter at any time, in foggy or in stormy weather; but Newport was so hemmed in between New York and Boston that it had become simply a fashionable watering place. Millions of wharfs could be built on the Savannah river, but they had not come there from Georgia to ask any more than courtesy from the convention. Savannah had a line of steamers, and so had Charleston, while Port Royal and Brunswick had great advantages; but it seemed as if they were to be ignored, and the efforts of their citizens thrown to one side. [Cheers.] He hoped this would not be done. [Renewed cheers.]

The Convention adjourned at 1 o'clock and resumed business at 3 p.m.

Mr. Mann made a personal explanation, and stated that the resolutions had been offered in a spirit of fairness to all.

Hon. Milton Brown, of Tennessee, said he lived in the interior, and it was immaterial to him whether Charleston, Mobile, New York, Savannah or Galveston was decided upon, so that business was started and something done. We want work and money. His remarks were highly applauded.

Col. Whittle, of Georgia, a native of Virginia, said he was married to Georgia, and in a difference between his mother and his wife he would have to go with the latter—he favored Savannah.

Mr. John Everett, of London, went forward to the platform, and was greeted with hearty applause. He made an address of half an hour, which secured breathless attention, only interrupted by applause. He favored Norfolk, but spoke with so much affection of the South and with such liberal and just sentiments toward all that he won every heart, and took his seat amid prolonged applause from all parts of the house.

Gen. Chilton, of Kentucky, was in favor of taking a vote by States, and made a handsome Fourth of July oration from the platform.

Rev. C. K. Marshall next received the recognition of the chair and addressed the Convention from the platform. He secured at once the closest attention, and made perhaps the most thoroughly practical and effective speech yet delivered. He came at once to the subject and showed the intimate relations between Direct Trade and Immigration, and he convinced every hearer that without immigration and a removal of the tariff there will be but little possibility for Direct Trade. He then pointed out the difficulties in the way of bringing immigrants here, and the nefarious influences and means used to divert them elsewhere. Sloops conveying cotton to Europe will have nothing to bring back, unless we can induce immigration. Another misfortune is the high price of lands and the uncertainty of securities, except Government bonds. He urged small beginnings, patience and harmony of purpose, and was frequently applauded.

A vast discussion on points of order, and other fine points, occupied the house some time. Finally, The first resolution—in favor of lines of direct trade to Europe—was put and adopted.

The second resolution—in favor of supporting the steamship lines when organized—was adopted.

The third resolution—in favor of a direct line between Norfolk and Liverpool—was next in order.

A motion to lay the third resolution and all amendments on the table was lost.

On motion of Governor Foote, of Tennessee, the third resolution and the amendments were referred back to the committee.

The Convention then adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

**To-day.**  
The Convention reassembled at nine o'clock, and was opened in due form. The attendance was not quite as large as yesterday, yet the house was well filled. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. White. Letters were read from William Barwell, of DeBow's Review, regretting that he could not be present; from Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, on matters concerning the Convention; from General Beauregard, offering to pass free all delegates to the New Orleans Convention.

The following telegram was received and read:

Pilot Koon, Mo., May 20.  
The editors of Mississippi—seventy-two in number—asssembled here, greet the Memphis Convention, and assure them of a cordial support in all proper measures to cement the Union and develop the resources of our common country.  
NORMAN JOHNSON, President.

The Committee on Direct Trade reported back the third resolution and its amendment. Adopted.

The Committee on Finance and Banking reported in substance as follows:

**Resolved,** That the Convention urge Congress to amend the national banking laws as to give the Southern and Western States a fair and equitable proportion of the banking capital and circulation, either by re-distribution or an increase, as their wisdom may determine.

**Resolved,** That the Convention favor a reduction of interest on the national debt by any means consistent with a faithful discharge of the obligations of the Government to public creditors.

**Resolved,** That this Convention recommend to the Legislatures of the various States the repeal of all laws or laws which tend to impair the validity of contracts, that capital seeking investment may be rendered lucrative.

L. N. KENNEDY, Chairman.  
FRED. R. SCOTT, Secretary.

Judge Williams, of Kentucky, offered a resolution as an amendment that the report be unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Manufactures and Mining next reported partially, and asked for time to make a fuller report on mining and report at the next Convention, which request was granted. The report submitted recommends the Government to establish a Bureau of Manufacture and Mining under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. Adopted.

Also recommending that duties be removed from machinery for manufacturing purposes. Adopted.

The Committee on Mississippi River Levees and Improvements made an elaborate report showing the necessity of improvements; asking for Government aid for removing the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river; protesting against the construction of any more bridges over any navigable stream, unless capable of permitting the passage of the largest steamers at high tide; asking the earliest attention of Congress to the levees, and endorsement of bonds for rebuilding the same when the several States interested shall have provided for the payment of the interest, and resolving to memorialize Congress on the subject. The report was ably supported by General Alcorn, of Mississippi, and Hon. Erastus Wells, of Missouri, made a forcible speech on the same subject.

Louisville was selected as the place to hold the next Convention.

The various committees reported and a great deal of business was pushed through in a short time.

At half-past one o'clock, the Convention was ready to adjourn and looked very thin. The galleries were nearly cleared, and a final adjournment was expected every moment.

MEMPHIS, May 21, 1869.  
EDITOR LEDGER: In your issue of yesterday you assign, by implication, to the *Daily Kentuckian*, of Paducah, a position which it has never assumed, viz: The advocacy of negro suffrage. The *Kentuckian* has ever opposed in toto the right of the negro to vote, hold office, or sit on juries. It does hold that sound policy and the changed relation of the negro makes it eminently just and proper that he should be allowed in Kentucky the right which he now has in every other State in the Union—to testify in the State courts.

Hoping, sir, that you will give this explanation the benefit of the circulation of your valuable paper, I am, very respectfully,  
JOHN MARTIN, JR.  
We give space in our columns with pleasure for the above letter, written by the editor of the *Daily Kentuckian*. The gentleman defines his position clearly, which we ourselves would have no objection to indorse. The editor and his able sheet both have our best wishes for the future.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST TO NOON TO-DAY.

### BROWNSVILLE.

**Supreme Court at Brownsville.**  
Special to the Public Ledger.  
BROWNSVILLE, TENN., May 21, 12:40 p.m.—The argument of the franchise case was concluded in the Supreme Court yesterday evening. Only one opinion was announced to-day. Lenow vs. Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis, affirmed. Rice vs. The State, now on trial.

### NEW YORK.

New York, May 21.—A remarkable and brilliant meteor, visible here, Hartford, Poughkeepsie, and other places, traversed last night the heavens in a northwesterly direction and burst in great splendor.

The *Herald* states Mr. de La Rientrie, late Vice Consul at Havana, had an interview with President Grant, yesterday, on Cuban affairs. He has been frequently in the interior of the Island, and says the Cubans will certainly succeed, as their policy of harassing the Spaniards, by avoiding decisive engagements, was proving very effective.

The side-wheel blockade runner *Salva dor*, which escaped some time ago from Key West, was at Nassau on the 10th inst. She has encountered but little litigation there, and seems to be taking on Cuban men, arms and munition under the open eyes of the British without any interference.

It is stated that the Cabinet recently discussed the eight hour law, and concluded that it was not intended to reduce the wages, and thereupon it was decided that the President should, at an early day, issue a proclamation to that effect.

Senator Sumner is frequently in receipt of abusive letters from England and Canada in reference to his late Alabama claims speech.

Representatives from a consular agent, who has resided in Cuba for the last fifteen months, place the Cubans largely in the advantage, and he is of opinion that the insurgents will eventually succeed. His reasons for so believing are, that the mode of warfare adopted by the insurgents—that of not giving open battle in the field, but detachments and bands greatly harassing the Spanish troops—will eventually bring them to terms.

The provisions of the brutal proclamation of Valmaceda are being carried out with terrible severity, and long lists of brutalities are being constantly reported. Six women, one child and one editor were recently put to death in one day.

A circular from President Cespedes, of Cuba, says the union of the free people of Cuba is already an accomplished fact, as throughout the island the Democratic-Federal Republic has been established and the provisional Constitution ratified. The country has been divided into four departments, called the Eastern, Comagay, Las Villas, and the Western. The officers necessary for the administration of government will be filled without delay by gentlemen who inspire confidence.

The ram *Atlanta*, at Philadelphia, has been sold to the St. Domingo Government, not to Cubans.

Domestic and Foreign Market Reports, as Telegraphed to the "Public Ledger" by the Southern Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company.

**New York Cotton—May 21, 11 a.m.**  
Market opens firm; holders asking advance. Sales at all ports yesterday, 5713 bales; receipts at all ports yesterday, 1930 bales.

UPLANDS.	MIDLANDS.
Ordinary.....25	Ordinary.....25 1/2
Good Ordinary.....25	Good Ordinary.....25 1/2
Low Middling.....25	Low Middling.....25 1/2
Middling.....25 1/2	Middling.....25 1/2
Good Middling.....25 1/2	Good Middling.....25 1/2

FLORIDA.  
Ordinary.....25  
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Low Middling.....25  
Middling.....25 1/2  
Good Middling.....25 1/2

5 p.m.—Gold, 144 1/2. Cotton market a little more active, though unchanged in price. Sterling Exchange, 10 1/2 for sixty-day bills.

**New York Money—May 21, 11 a.m.**  
Governments open dull, but steady. Gold carrying at 7 1/2 per cent.  
Gold.....100  
Bonds of 1861.....100  
Five-twenty, 62 1/2  
Ten-twenty, 62 1/2  
Ten-twenty, 62 1/2  
Ten-twenty, 62 1/2  
Ten-twenty, 62 1/2

**London Money—May 21, 1 p.m.**  
Markets quiet and prices unchanged. Middling uplands, 11 1/2; Orleans, 11 1/2; sales for the day, 10,000 bales; sales for week, 42,000 bales; sales for exports during week, 6000 bales; to speculators, 10,000; stock on hand, 385,000—185,000 are American.

**Liverpool Cotton—May 21, 1 p.m.**  
Markets quiet and prices unchanged. Middling uplands, 11 1/2; Orleans, 11 1/2; sales for the day, 10,000 bales; sales for week, 42,000 bales; sales for exports during week, 6000 bales; to speculators, 10,000; stock on hand, 385,000—185,000 are American.

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Ten-twenty, 62 1/2

**London Money—May 21, 1 p.m.**  
Markets quiet and prices unchanged. Middling uplands, 11 1/2; Orleans, 11 1/2; sales for the day, 10,000 bales; sales for week, 42,000 bales; sales for exports during week, 6000 bales; to speculators, 10,000; stock on hand, 385,000—185,000 are American.

**Liverpool Cotton—May 21, 1 p.m.**  
Markets quiet and prices unchanged. Middling uplands, 11 1/2; Orleans, 11 1/2; sales for the day, 10,000 bales; sales for week, 42,000 bales; sales for exports during week, 6000 bales; to speculators, 10,000; stock on hand, 385,000—185,000 are American.

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